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ATHERSTONE  
Rural District Council

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**ANNUAL REPORTS**

OF THE  
**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**  
AND OF THE  
**CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR**  
FOR THE YEAR 1951.

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W. CAWTHORNE & SON,  
PRINTERS & STATIONERS, NUNEATON.

## **GEOGRAPHICAL SITUATION OF THE DISTRICT**

The Rural District of Atherstone lies practically in the centre of England in the northern part of the County of Warwickshire. High ground rises to the west forming a lovely range of hills, in places about 500 feet in height.

The busy trunk road known as Watling Street (A5) passes through the town of Atherstone and the middle of the rural district, as also does the main London-Crewe railway line.

Atherstone is of great antiquity. Indisputable evidence of Roman association has been discovered from time to time. At the beginning of Norman times Atherstone appears to have been well established, and was entered in the Domesday Book as Aderstone.

## **Social Conditions and Occupations**

The interests of Atherstone have always been industrial, commercial and agricultural. Coal mining and hat manufacturing are the principal industries, whilst there are also brick, pipe and tile works, engineering works and other minor industries. Splendid opportunities exist for the introduction of new as well as the extension of some of the industries.

# PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

*Chairman :*

Councillor W. GOODE

*Vice-Chairman :*

Councillor L. ASHLEY

*Councillors :*

Mrs. B. V. Griffiths, Miss M. A. Trye, Miss L. R. Wicksteed, Rev. Bracebridge L. Hall, W. Bailey, N. W. Blower, W. A. Brown, J. A. S. Durno, C. Gisbourne, P. Hastings, C. Marklew, R. Read, J. Smith, A. E. Davies.

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## PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

*Medical Officer of Health (part-time) :*

MARK BRADFORD, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

*Chief Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent :*

S. B. ACTON, M.S.I.A.

*Additional Sanitary Inspector :*

R. A. MARGOSCHIS, M.S.I.A.

*Clerk/Pupils in Health Department :*

R. P. WARD

CARL F. KEMPER (Armed Forces)

# REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

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Public Health Department,  
Atherstone.  
July, 1952.

To the Chairman and Members of the Atherstone Rural  
District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting to you the Annual Reports of the Medical Officer of Health and of the Chief Sanitary Inspector for 1951.

In the absence of Dr. Bradford, this has been prepared in the same form as his previous Report by the staff of the Health Department. Since I was familiar with only some of the circumstances of the District during the year under review, I wish to confine my remarks to a few objective comments on the material here presented.

On April the 8th the first National Census since 1931 was undertaken, revealing a total population approximating to the Registrar General's estimate for mid-year 1950. The inter-censal increase in population (20 years) is 1,815, or an average of 91 per year during two decades which have comprised a trade depression, a total war and vast social changes. It is hardly surprising, therefore, that this figure bears no resemblance to the present circumstances. Indeed, a natural increase of 1,929 might have been presumed during the last nine years, according to the numbers of births and deaths given on page 7. It will be interesting to see from later reports on the Census which age-groups are at present emigrating from the district in such large numbers.

It is disappointing to record a higher infantile mortality rate than last year, though the figure of 35·26 (as opposed to 30·03 in 1950) represents an increase of only two deaths on last year and is comparable to the national average; it is also approximately the same as the average for the district during the preceding five years.

The prevalence of infectious diseases is remarkably similar to that in the previous year. For the second year in succession no case of Diphtheria was notified; there is very good reason to believe that the dramatic reduction in the number of cases and deaths from

this cause during the last few years is due mainly to artificial immunisation against the disease, but at present only about one-half of the children entering school have been previously immunised, whereas for confident safety about three-quarters of the children born should be immunised during their first year.

One case of polio-myelitis was notified in a boy aged five years ; it was an atypical case, however, and non-paralytic.

A few cases of measles at the very beginning of the year provided a small reservoir of infection which spread and caused a minor epidemic amongst school-children during the summer term.

It would, I know, have been Dr. Bradford's wish to express his thanks to Mr. Acton and the staff of the Health Department ; I wish to add my own for their preparation of this material and to call the Council's attention to the wide range and large quantity of really important technical and routine work, here described, which is carried out unobtrusively by the staff. For them there is no spectacular success, but only the satisfaction of ill-health prevented and dangers avoided. I sincerely hope that both the Council and the public will appreciate the true value of their work.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

G. R. KERSHAW,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT

Area in acres	..	..	..	..	..	21,945
Population, census, 1931	..	..	..	..	..	21,847
Population, census, 1951	..	..	..	..	..	23,662
Intercensal increase in population	..	..	..	..	..	1,815
Population (mid-year estimate) 1951	..	..	..	..	..	23,580
Number of inhabited houses (V.L. January, 1952)	..	..	..	..	..	6,580
Density of population, <i>i.e.</i> , number of persons per acre, 1951	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rateable value of District	..	..	..	..	..	£107,697
Sum represented by penny rate	..	..	..	..	..	£412
Excess of males over females (at Census)	..	..	..	..	..	416



# Parish Population, Estimated 1951—

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Ansley .. ..	1,063	1,016	2,079
Atherstone.. ..	2,919	3,001	5,920
Baddesley Ensor ..	833	747	1,580
Baxterley .. ..	195	166	361
Bentley .. ..	104	83	187
Caldecote .. ..	81	45	126
Grendon .. ..	860	809	1,669
Hartshill .. ..	1,402	1,378	2,780
Mancetter .. ..	978	954	1,932
Merevale .. ..	93	120	213
Oldbury .. ..	33	39	72
Polesworth .. ..	2,086	1,886	3,972
Dordon .. ..	1,437	1,336	2,771
			23,662

## VITAL STATISTICS—

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Live Births .. ..	208	189	397
Legitimate .. ..	200	184	384
Illegitimate .. ..	8	5	13
Birth-rate .. ..			16·83
Comparability Factor ..			1·01
Corrected Birth Rate ..			17·00
Neo-Natal Deaths .. ..	4	4	8
Legitimate .. ..	3	3	6
Illegitimate .. ..	1	1	2
Neo-Natal Mortality rate			32·34
Still-births .. ..	2	3	5
Rate per 1,000 births ..			12·6
Deaths .. ..	148	104	252
Death-rate .. ..			10·69
Correction Factor .. ..			1·10
Corrected Death-rate ..			11·76
Infant deaths .. ..	8	6	14
Legitimate .. ..	7	5	12
Illegitimate .. ..	1	1	2
Infant mortality rate ..			35·26
Legitimate .. ..			31·25
Illegitimate .. ..			153·8

## No. of women dying in, or in consequence of childbirth—

From sepsis .. ..	..	..	..	0
From other causes .. ..	..	..	..	0
Deaths from Measles (all ages) .. ..	..	..	..	0
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) .. ..	..	..	..	1
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) .. ..	..	..	..	1



## BIRTHS

The number of births registered in the Rural District was 397, 208 of the children were males and 189 females.

The number of illegitimate births registered was 13.

A proportion of the mothers seek admission to neighbouring hospitals for their confinement.

The birth-rate for the year is 16·83 per 1,000 of the population and is thus higher than for the whole of England and Wales (15·5 per 1,000). In 148 smaller towns of comparable populations the birth rate was 16·7 per 1,000.

## DEATHS

The number of deaths registered during the year was 252, giving a death rate of 10·69 per 1,000 of the population. The death rate for the whole of England and Wales was 12·5 per 1,000 and for the 148 smaller towns 12·5 per 1,000.

The diseases which have been especially active in adding to the number of deaths are—

	1950	1951
Diseases of the heart and blood-vessels ..	56	89
All forms of tuberculosis .. ..	11	10
Cancer .. ..	27	36
Cerebral haemorrhage .. ..	33	35
Pneumonia .. ..	13	13
Bronchitis .. ..	14	7
Death due to violence or suicide .. ..	7	9

## NUMBER OF DEATHS FOR THE YEAR OF 1951

<i>Causes of Death</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory .. ..	5	2
2. Tuberculosis, other .. ..	1	2
3. Syphilitic disease .. ..	0	0
4. Diphtheria .. ..	0	0
5. Whooping cough .. ..	0	1
6. Meningococcal infections .. ..	1	0
7. Acute poliomyelitis .. ..	0	0
8. Measles .. ..	0	0
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases ..	0	0
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach .. ..	6	1
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ..	0	0
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast .. ..	0	3
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus .. ..	0	2
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	18	6
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia .. ..	0	0
16. Diabetes .. ..	0	0
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system ..	18	17

<i>Causes of Death</i>			<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
18.	Coronary disease, angina .. ..	..	26	9
19.	Hypertension with heart disease ..	..	1	2
20.	Other heart disease .. ..	..	18	23
21.	Other circulatory disease .. ..	..	5	5
22.	Influenza .. ..	..	3	2
23.	Pneumonia .. ..	..	8	5
24.	Bronchitis .. ..	..	3	4
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system ..	..	2	0
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ..	..	4	1
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ..	..	1	0
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis .. ..	..	6	3
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate .. ..	..	3	0
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ..	..	0	0
31.	Congenital malformations .. ..	..	1	2
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases ..	..	9	10
33.	Motor vehicle accidents .. ..	..	2	2
34.	All other accidents .. ..	..	6	2
35.	Suicide .. ..	..	1	0
36.	Homicide and operations of war ..	..	0	0
			148	104
			252	

## BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE AND INFANTILE MORTALITY IN ATHERSTONE

Year	No. of Births	Birth Rate	No. of Deaths	Crude Death Rate	Infantile Mortality per 1,000	Average 5 years		
						Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate
1943	424	19.3	213	9.7	49.5	20.8	10.3	44.4
1944	464	21.2	239	10.9	40.9			
1945	460	21.2	210	9.7	45.7			
1946	487	21.8	241	10.8	47.2			
1947	466	20.7	229	10.2	38.6			
1948	452	19.3	222	9.5	28.8			
1949	428	18.1	233	9.8	28.0			
1950	396	16.7	206	8.7	30.3			
1951	397	16.8	252	10.7	35.3			

## INQUESTS

No. of sudden deaths reported to Coroner	..	21
No. of Inquests	.. .. .	9
No. of Post-Mortem examinations	.. ..	14

Certified cause of death—

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>a.</i> Natural causes .. .. .	10	6	16
<i>b.</i> Misadventure .. .. .	0	0	0
<i>c.</i> Suicide whilst of unsound mind	1	0	1
<i>d.</i> Found drowned .. .. .	0	0	0
<i>e.</i> Accidental .. .. .	3	1	4
<i>f.</i> Stillborn .. .. .	0	0	0
	<hr/> 14	<hr/> 7	<hr/> 21

## THE GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

The General Practitioner Service is administered by the Warwickshire Executive Council; eight general medical practitioners live in the district, but others living in neighbouring districts also practise in the rural district.

The district lies in the Birmingham Hospital Region.

There are no specialist facilities continuously available, but the chest physician attends the Clinic at 5, Market Street, weekly. The former isolation hospital at Grendon is now used as a recovery unit in connection with the Nuneaton Hospitals comprised in Group 20, administered from Coventry. Tamworth Hospital, contained in the Lichfield, Sutton and Tamworth Group No. 23, is also very close.

Cases of infectious diseases are usually admitted to Whitley Hospital, Coventry.

The Warwickshire County Council provide Domiciliary Nurses and Domestic Helps in the district and have made arrangements for Vaccination and Immunisation, the Care of Mothers and Young Children, the Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care and an Ambulance Service.

The Ambulance Depot is at Oakfield, Arden Hill.

Infant Welfare Centres, managed by voluntary committees, are held at Atherstone, Ansley, Polesworth and Dordon. Assistance is received from the County Council. A mobile centre

provided by the County Council attends Baddesley Ensor. A School Clinic attended by a doctor, is provided at Atherstone and Polesworth and a Minor Ailment Clinic is held for a short time daily in Hartshill.

The Public Health Laboratory in Coventry accepts specimens sent for examination. Messrs. Bostock, Hill and Rigby, Public Analysts, Birmingham, are also frequently employed by the Council.

A small supply of Diphtheria anti-toxin is held in the Health Department in the Council Offices and anti-toxin is also available from the Public Health Laboratory at Coventry and from the Hospitals.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following are the numbers of cases of infectious diseases notified by Medical Practitioners in the year ended 31st December, 1951.

				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	7	8	15
Diphtheria	..	..	..	0	0	0
Pneumonia	..	..	..	27	24	51
Erysipelas	..	..	..	0	1	1
Peurperal Pyrexia	..	..	..	0	0	0
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	40	29	69
Measles	..	..	..	110	120	230
Typhoid Fever	..	..	..	0	0	0
Meningococcal Infection	..	..	..	0	0	0
Acute poliomyelitis—						
Paralytic	..	..	..	0	0	0
Non-paralytic	..	..	..	1	0	1
Acute encephalitis	..	..	..	0	0	0
Dysentery	..	..	..	2	0	2
Ophthalmia neonatorum	..	..	..	0	0	0
Food poisoning	..	..	..	0	0	0
				<hr/> 187	<hr/> 182	<hr/> 369

Cases of Diphtheria and serious cases of Scarlet Fever are treated in the Coventry Isolation Hospital. The Ministry of Health meets the cost of treatment under the National Health Service Act.

There were no deaths from Zymotic Diseases in the year.

# TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER

Year Ending Dec. 31st, 1951	MALES		FEMALES		TOTAL
	Pul- monary	Non- Pul- monary	Pul- monary	Non- Pul- monary	
(a) Number of cases on Reg- ister at beginning of year	70	12	53	24	159
(b) Number of cases notified under Regulations of 1930 for first time in year ..	24	7	6	1	38
(c) Number of cases restored to Register .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Number of cases added to Register otherwise than by formal notification ..	—	—	—	—	—
(e) Number of cases removed from Register during the year .. .. .	10	1	11	3	25
(f) Number of cases remain- ing on Register on 31st Dec. .. .. .	84	18	48	22	172

# REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR.

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
COUNCIL OFFICES,  
ATHERSTONE.  
July, 1952.

To the Chairman and Members of the Atherstone Rural  
District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting to you my tenth annual Report on my part of the work of the Health Department. No introductory comments to the various sections of the Report seem necessary. I think that the observant reader will realise that constant efforts are made to carry out many duties with a small staff.

However, in connection with housing and the centuries-old housing shortage, I would for comparison refer to the Annual Report for Atherstone Rural District for the year 1911. Forty years ago within the Parish of Atherstone, there were 60 yards and courts containing 415 houses wherein resided 1,839 persons. To-day there are 31 yards containing 148 houses in which live 522 people. Houses in 29 yards were demolished or closed in the inter-War period. The population of Atherstone Parish is about 5,920, so every tenth person lives hidden from public view, and some of these under conditions that are hardly credible to anyone who has not made a visit of inspection.

Generally speaking, a yard-house has one room downstairs about 15 feet by 12 feet and a concealed winding staircase under which is a combined coal-place and pantry. At the head of the stairs is a landing six feet or so square used as sleeping place for children and the parents usually occupy the only bedroom which is about 12 feet by 10 feet. The ceiling heights rarely reach and never exceed 8 feet. Closet accommodation is generally of jointly used water-closets erected in a block at one end of the yard; washing accommodation is most often a jointly-used wash-house. Council water is in some cases laid over small sinks in the cottages, but more often a common standpipe is used and washing-up has to be done in a bowl on the living-room table. In some there is no means of through-ventilation, there being only one external door and no



windows in the rear walls. In the one small living-room cooking, washing-up, sick nursing and home life has to be carried on. The state of the atmosphere in bad weather when the one door has to be kept closed may be imagined.

What has a Public Health Officer been able to do about these properties during and since the War? The houses can not be made fit for habitation and expense on sanitary improvements would be now unjustifiable. Yet these houses must continue to be occupied and the owners are now asked only to keep them fairly habitable by doing "first-aid" repairs. I have so far felt particularly impotent in dealing with yard-houses. They should be demolished, yet they can not be, for if families were transferred into some of our all-too-few new houses, compensating overcrowding would only occur in other existing homes. Forty years ago the Atherstone Annual Report states that, ". . . there seems to be no immediate prospect of even the worst of these premises being closed, chiefly on account of the scarcity of dwellings into which to transfer the dislodged tenants." However, in those days there was no building of houses by the local authority. Housing of the people here depended solely on private enterprise within an area locked by two large estates and common land. My predecessor, Mr. Beck, did good work in his part of ridding Atherstone of many of its "slum" dwellings in the 1930's and he undoubtedly had difficulties then to contend with, which we, fortunately, do not suffer to-day.

Members of the Council are desirous of clearing out our bad houses, as has been clearly demonstrated on all occasions when I have made representations of odd unfit houses.

In view of the increased housing allocation for 1952, the priority for coal miners' houses and the concessions to private enterprise, our prospects of clearing some of the worst of the dwellings in the District have, to say the least, improved.

I wish to record my thanks particularly to Mr. Margoschis, your Additional Sanitary Inspector, for his unfailing support and assistance and the Clerk in the Health Department, and in conclusion express my appreciation of the Chairman and Members of the Public Health and Housing Committees for their assistance and consideration I have received in the carrying out of my duties.

Commending this Report to your notice.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

SYDNEY B. ACTON,

*Chief Sanitary Inspector.*



## HOUSING

A considerable amount of housing repair work and improvement has been carried out, as in other past years. The requirements of the Council have been pursued in that, all houses which were not included in Category V. (Unfit for habitation and beyond repair at reasonable expense), of the Rural Housing Survey of 1947, shall have a supply of water laid in and separate sanitary accommodation. The list of works done and nuisances abated which ends this Report is an indication of our efforts during 1951.

Since June, 1947, separate and new closet accommodation has been provided to 279 houses ; 216 of these are water-closets and 63 pail-closets. The latter have resulted from the conversion of privy-middens and the provision of separate pail-closets where no suitable means of drainage is, or can be made available. 67 waste water-closets have been converted to town's water closets. There are still 554 houses in the District which have joint closet accommodation, but of these 247 are to be condemned and demolished as soon as possible. In some cases "repairable" houses are so closely huddled together and the land attached so restricted that action cannot at present be taken to have additional closets provided. Only when opening up has been done by the clearing of neighbouring unfit houses will it be possible to erect additional conveniences. Owners of a further 44 houses have already been communicated with to provide separate closet accommodation.

In preference to using the Housing Acts, 1936 to 1949, proceedings, if necessary, are more often anticipated under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936.

As regards action under the Housing Acts, the following summarises the results :—

	<i>No. of houses</i>	<i>No. of persons displaced</i>
(1) <i>Housing Act, 1936</i> :—		
(a) Houses demolished as a result of formal procedure under Section 11	1	4
(b) Houses demolished as a result of informal notices preliminary to formal procedure under Section 11	1	1
(c) Houses closed in pursuance of an undertaking given by the owners under Section 11, and still in force	4	17
(d) Parts of buildings closed, Section 12 .. .. .	0	0
(e) Houses made fit—		
i. As a result of formal notices under Sections 9 to 12 ..	15	0
ii. As a result of informal notices preliminary to formal procedure under Sections 9 to 12 ..	61	0

## MILK SUPPLIES AND DAIRIES

On the 1st October, 1949, under the provisions of the Food and Drugs (Milk and Dairies) Act, 1944, the Minister of Agriculture took from local authorities the responsibility for the administration of the laws and regulations so far as they relate to milk production.

Local sanitary authorities are left only with duties in connection with the distribution of milk; supervision of milk distributors' dairies, other than those at farms, and the exercise of other measures to protect public health.

Our register under the Acts and Regulations contains the following :—

Milk distributors	..	..	..	..	21
Dairies	..	..	..	..	15
Supplementary Pasteurised Licences	..	..			2
Supplementary Sterilised Licences	..	..			1
Dealers' Pasteurised Licences	..	..	..		2
Dealers' T.T. Licences	..	..	..	..	2
Dealers' Accredited Licences	..	..	..		4

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During the year ten samples of milk were submitted to the Public Health Laboratories at Coventry and six samples to the Public Analyst for bacteriological examination and Methylene Blue Reduction Tests. Ten samples gave satisfactory results and of the six not conforming to requirements, four were produced outside the District. The Milk Production Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries was notified of the results.

Distributors generally keep their dairies and milk utensils in clean and satisfactory condition.

The County Council submitted to the laboratory for biological examination 65 samples of accredited and non-graded milk produced in our area. Six of these were found to contain living tubercle bacilli. Four tuberculin tested milk samples were likewise submitted, but gave negative results. In the six positive cases the milk was diverted for heat treatment before sale and the distributors found alternative "safe" supplies until the affected cow/s in the herds had been removed and the supplies certified non-tuberculous.

## WATER SUPPLIES

All the thirteen Parishes in our Rural District are served by Council main water. The Council draws its supplies from three deep wells and bore holes and from one of the local collieries. The water is pumped to a series of reservoirs from which it gravitates. New automatic chlorination plants were provided to our three pumping stations in 1950.

Some fifty houses in the parishes of Caldecote and Hartshill are served from the supplies of the neighbouring Borough of Nuneaton.

Seven samples of Council mains water were taken for chemical examination and six for bacteriological examination during the year. The results were considered to be satisfactory.

A private institution in the District draws water from springs piped to storage tanks. This supply was sampled in the last quarter of the year. Two samples each being taken for bacteriological and chemical examination. The results were unsatisfactory. A chlorination plant, disused by this Council, was sold to the institution and installed in the pump house. Chemical and bacteriological results early in 1952, when the chlorination apparatus was operating, proved satisfactory.

Five other samples were taken for chemical and bacteriological examination of private well water supplies. Three of these proved satisfactory.

One of the unsatisfactory wells served two outlying cottages. Mains water is not available to them. I had two nearby privy-middens converted to pail-closet compartments and the tenants were advised to boil the water before using for drinking purposes.

The other unsatisfactory well water at a milk producing farm was sampled in December. Mains water is not available to this farm and means of providing an alternative supply are being investigated. In the meantime, the farmer has been advised to boil all water before use for drinking purposes. The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Milk Production Officer has had the farm temporarily removed from the Register of milk producers.

The following table shows the number of occupied dwellings in the Rural District ; the number of dwelling-houses supplied with Council main water (a) to sinks in the dwellings, (b) to sinks in wash-houses adjoining or adjacent to the dwellings and (c) to standpipes, the number of houses having no Council main water is also shown. These figures are for each Parish and give also the numbers of the population so served.

Parish	No. of occupied houses	No. with main water laid in	No. of pop. so served	No. with water laid in to wash-houses	No. of pop. so served	No. of houses served by standpipes	No. of pop. so served	No. of houses having well water	No. of pop. so served
Atherstone ..	1,651	1,465	5,259	53	190	123	440	10	36
Ansley ..	552	507	1,816	8	29	11	37	26	95
Baddesley Ensor ..	422	389	1,393	25	91	6	22	2	8
Baxterley ..	119	103	369	8	27	7	25	1	4
Bentley ..	56	34	122	4	14	3	11	15	54
Caldecote ..	37	28	100	—	—	—	—	9	33
Dordon ..	714	652	2,336	29	111	17	60	16	57
Grendon ..	431	390	1,396	18	63	7	25	16	56
Hartshill ..	738	627	2,246	24	87	62	219	25	91
Mancetter ..	702	632	2,262	4	12	31	119	35	123
Merevale ..	23	16	59	2	7	—	—	5	17
Oldbury ..	21	16	55	1	4	—	—	4	13
Polesworth ..	1,114	1,030	3,690	13	47	56	197	15	53
TOTALS ..	6,580	5,889	21,103	189	682	323	1,155	179	640

## SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The Parishes of Atherstone, Mancetter, Ansley, Baddesley Ensor, Grendon, Dordon, Hartshill and Polesworth (including Birchmoor and Warton Wards) are served by Council owned sewerage systems and sewage works. All the sewage works were laid down between thirty and eighty years ago and, generally speaking, they are incapable of dealing efficiently with the sewage from the populations which they now have to serve. In the Parishes of Atherstone, Mancetter, Grendon and Polesworth some of the sewers are too small to cope with the flow which occurs during heavy storms. Hence, occasionally, backing-up and overflowing occurs. The Council has been made aware of these conditions on many occasions and Consulting Engineers are at present employed in drawing up schemes to rectify sewerage and sewage works in the Parishes of Atherstone, Mancetter and Polesworth.

In the Parish of Baxterley there are four small privately owned sewerage systems and tanks and percolating beds which deal with sewage from the houses in the village.

There are no public sewerage systems in the Parishes of Bentley and Oldbury. Part of Merevale Parish sewage is pumped into Atherstone Parish sewers. About one-third of the houses in the Caldecote Parish discharge sewage to a privately owned disposal works. The Freasley Ward of the Polesworth Parish has no sewerage system.

The sewage from the Ansley Common and Chapel End areas of the Parishes of Ansley and Hartshill is treated through Nuneaton mains, which seems to be a satisfactory arrangement.

It was revealed in the Rural Housing Survey of 1947, that 464 of 5,051 houses £16 and under rateable value were not on Council owned sewerage systems. This indicates that, as a Rural area, the District is well served by sewers and sewage works.

By far the worst area in our District for sewage disposal is the Birchley Heath part of the Parish of Ansley. At Birchley Heath there are forty houses built close together and all have Council main water supply. These houses drain to cesspits which have overflows to nearby ditches. The contours of the surrounding land, and consequently the ditch system, gives rise to most objectionable conditions. Untreated sewage liquor lies in the ditches in stinking stagnancy within a few yards of some of the houses. In 1947, your Engineer and Surveyor prepared a scheme for sewerage Birchley Heath and laying down a sewage works. When the details of this scheme had been agreed by all interested bodies a Public Enquiry was held in that same year. The Council was later informed that the Minister of Health could not approve the scheme, presumably on grounds of capital expenditure. A further scheme was prepared



by your Engineer and Surveyor in 1951, and again, the Council is informed that the Minister of Health will not approve the scheme. Again it is the bogey of capital expenditure. The Council is making a continuing effort to obtain the Minister's consent to the scheme.

## SELECTION OF TENANTS FOR COUNCIL HOUSES

By 1939 the Council had erected 708 houses ; none were built during the war-years, nor was the number affected by war-damage. At the 31st March, 1952, the Council had completed a further 644 houses, making the total occupied Council houses 1,472 and another 92 houses were approved or under construction at that date.

The Council has adopted a Points Scheme which closely follows the model of the Central Housing Advisory Committee. The Points Scheme is used only to throw up those applicants whose housing need is greatest and in this respect it has some measure of success, but as no numerical system for describing so many varying conditions could be infallible, the Scheme has been found to have shortcomings. In practice, when selecting tenants for a batch of houses, those applicants with the highest number of points are extracted for investigation, but also all other applications are carefully examined and those who might possibly be selected are included in a short-list for the Committee. Those short-listed applicants are then visited and individual reports made up on all circumstances of their accommodation and details relevant thereto. The resulting information placed before the Tenants Selection Committee forms a generally sound foundation for decisions.

The Council show themselves to be anxious to allot the houses in the fairest possible way. In order that no favouritism can be shown they decided that code numbers should be used instead of names at the Selection Committee, thereby to further ensure selection on need alone.

The number of cases on a short-list is usually about three times the number of houses to be let on that occasion. The Chairman of the Housing Committee and myself are responsible for making up each short-list.

"Open" tuberculosis is taken to be a prime reason for priority housing.

The numbers of newly married applicants yearly has so far outweighed the numbers of houses built in the District. The marriage rate is declining now, but the Register of Births, Deaths and Marriages informs me that there were 192 marriages in the Atherstone Rural District in 1951.

Our waiting-list of applicants for Council houses at the year-end was 795 ; 293 of these were tenants of houses and 502 lived in lodgings. 105 of the applicants were living outside our area ; 61 in lodgings and 44 being tenants of houses. In addition there were 116 selected applicants waiting for allocation to houses in course of erection in the Mancetter Parish.

In December, 1950, the whole of the applicants in the lists were invited to make new applications if they still desired houses. This served to reduce the lists considerably by removing all those who had found separate or suitable accommodation without our knowledge. Few people withdraw an application once made and when their circumstances change for the better rarely inform us. Accordingly, in my experience, a ten per centum overstatement of housing need occurs annually in waiting lists that are not fully revised. It is our intention to request new applications from all those on the waiting lists at the end of every two years.

For the past six years my part in the selection of tenants for Council houses has been the most oppressive work which I have ever had. It still gives rise to more public dissatisfaction and criticism than any other local authority service and only when an applicant is selected are he and his relatives satisfied that the Committee has made the right choice.

## HOUSE REFUSE COLLECTION

The collection of house refuse is carried out in all our thirteen parishes. Twelve parishes are dealt with by direct labour, whilst the Parish of Atherstone is served by a Contractor, the Council providing and maintaining the refuse vehicle.

Of vehicles, we have five S.D. Freighters, one 1946, two 1948, one 1950 and one 1951, and a 1938 Morris Commercial tanker conversion for emptying pail closets.

The District comprising 21,945 acres and 23,580 population is largely urbanised and includes coal mining as its principal industry. The composition of house refuse varies considerably from Parish to Parish and from season to season. Our two "heaviest" Parishes are Dordon and Polesworth, where 10 cu. yd. vehicle test weighings average 3 tons 4 cwts.

The following table shows the numbers of houses cleared of refuse, pails privies and dry pits emptied ; the numbers of loads of covering material taken to the tips and the numbers of loads of house refuse deposited by the direct labour collection service.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Houses Cleared</i>	<i>Pails</i>	<i>Privies</i>	<i>Ashpits</i>	<i>Covering Material</i>	<i>Total Loads</i>
1951	140,290	20,950	25	13	133	2,731
1947	74,781	5,826	50	44	61	1,282



From the 1947 to the 1951 figures it is shown how the direct labour service of house refuse collection has grown since the end of 1946, when I took over. At that time house refuse was collected from only one parish by direct labour ; six parishes were dealt with by Contractors and five parishes had no service at all.

Annually, since direct labour was introduced, outlying cottages and farms from which refuse had never been removed before, called for the service. The inclusion of these disruptive dwellings, plus the Council's new houses, which are laid out so as to discourage refuse collectors, had resulted by October in about one-ninth increase in the number of bins to be emptied. Hence, the Council, viewing its commitments, decided to order a new S.D. Freighter. This was delivered at the end of December and started operating on the 2nd January, 1952.

In August, 1949, the Council adopted the conditions of service of the West Midlands Joint Industrial Council for Manual Workers, together with the sickness benefit scheme and two weeks' annual paid holiday.

The following table shows the percentage of time lost in each quarter of the year, because of medically certified illness, since the sickness benefit scheme was adopted.

Year	Percentage of Time Lost			
	March Quarter	June Quarter	September Quarter	December Quarter
1949	—	—	Nil	2.8
1950	6.6	Nil	0.3	5.1
1951	5.6	1.1	1.2	1.7

## HOUSE REFUSE DISPOSAL

The Council has "controlled" tips in Dordon, serving the northerly and central parts of the District, and in Hartshill for the southerly parts of our area.

The Warton Tip was filled-up in May and the Ridge Lane, Oldbury, Tip was completed in September.

The Dordon Tip receives refuse from about 17,000 of our population. In October the Council purchased an additional contiguous half-acre to "square-off" the Tip and negotiations to buy a further adjoining piece were proceeding at the end of the year. The Dordon Tip should be completed in July of 1952.

New tipping area in the north of our area becomes a necessity when the Dordon Tip is completed. Negotiations for the lease of the disused sand-pit at Hoo Hill, Polesworth, broke down in mid-year, for the terms which the County Council wanted to enforce were, in our opinion, unnecessarily harsh and uneconomic for this Council. Later, a favourable agreement was entered into for the lease of a small unused quarry at Hermitage Hill, Polesworth, and a further satisfactory lease of a couple of acres of low-lying land at Warton Road, Grendon, was made.

The Minister of Health did not sustain the objections which Hartshill residents and the owners put forward, at a Public Local Enquiry, into the proposed purchase of disused Goose Hill Quarry. Tipping commenced in the quarry in October and it will serve as a tip for about eighteen years.

As usual, during summer months, I have had pit holes and depressions on farm lands filled in with locally collected house refuse. This has an obvious short-haul advantage and is welcomed by farmers as a means of inexpensive land recovery.

The following shows the numbers of loads of refuse taken to the tips.

<i>Dordon Tip</i>	<i>Oldbury Tip</i>	<i>Warton Tip</i>	<i>Hartshill Tip</i>	<i>Other Sites</i>	<i>Night Soil to sewage works</i>
1,493	464	73	145	229	207

At the close of each day uncovered refuse on the tips is treated with Gammexane Dust and periodically the whole surface of the tips is likewise treated. Notwithstanding this, a cricket infestation developed in June. Prompt action, digging out of the tip banks to a depth of some six feet and the use of vermicine one to ten with paraffin through a 70lb. pressure spray together with Gammexane treatment, resulted in almost complete extermination of the crickets. Crickets in Dordon Tip are particularly troublesome owing to the proximity of some hundred and fifty houses, the tenants of which complain volubly.

## SALVAGE

In 1947 the Council purchased a Nicholson Mechanical Baling Machine. In June, 1949, when the waste paper market collapsed, the Council discontinued salvage collections.

In January, 1951, it was decided to resume collection of all salvageable materials for the national need was great and a profitable market was indicated.

Accordingly, on the 15th February, 1951, collection of waste paper and cardboard, rags and woollens, scrap metal and bottles and jars was commenced.

A profit sharing scheme was introduced and this resulted in every worker on refuse collection and disposal having an average of 14s. 6d. bonus each week.

Items salvaged were :—120 tons, 3 qrs. waste paper and cardboard ; 27 tons, 8 cwts., 3 qrs. mixed scrap iron ; 5 tons, 8 cwts., 3 qrs. rags and woollens ; 6 cwts. waste rubber ; 1,232 dozen jam jars and a small quantity of lead and brass.

To the end of the year salvage sales amounted to £2,041 11s. 0d. and the nett profit was estimated at £1,290 13s. 4d. £664 10s. 1d. was paid to workmen as bonus and £626 3s. 3d. was paid to the General Rate Fund Account.

## FACTORIES

At the end of the year there were 89 entries on the Factories Register, exclusive of temporary building sites, etc. This shows an increase of 5 on last year's figures.

The number of outworkers, the majority of whom are employed by local Hat Factories, fell from 69 last year to 43 this year.

In all, 107 visits were made to the various factories and during the inspections made 28 defects were found, 23 of these have been remedied, and the remaining 5 are carried forward to next year. Two new water closets were constructed at one factory where accommodation was insufficient and not separate for the sexes. At another factory two new blocks of W.Cs. were constructed to replace existing pail closets whilst artificial lighting was provided in closets at three other factories. A complete Analysis of the defects found and remedied is given in the table below.

The seven factories manufacturing felt hats employ the largest number of factory workers in the district, whilst the manufacture of Hosiery, shoes and other garments is carried on in 12 factories and Engineering and Light Industries in 15 factories. The remaining 55 factories include Bake Houses (18) ; Builders' Yards (10) ; Grain Warehouses (4) ; Motor Repairs (9) ; and Miscellaneous Undertakings (14).

At the end of the year there were 18 Certificates in force relating to Adequate Means of Escape in Case of Fire and issued under Section 34 of the Factories Act, 1937. These Certificates are, from time to time, amended as necessary. During 1951 four new certificates were issued and two were amended.

Details	No. on Reg.	Inspec- tions	Written notices	Prose- cutions
i. Factories where Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 enforced by L.A. .. ..	4	4	—	—
ii. Factories where Sec. 7 only enforced by L.A.	73	79	18	—
iii. Other factories where Sec. 7 enforced by L.A. (Building Sites, etc.) ..	12	12	—	—
			Defects Found	Defects Remed'd
Unsatisfactory means of fire escape ..			1	1
Want of cleanliness (S1) ..			9	8
Overcrowding (S2) ..				
Unreasonable temperature (S3) ..				
Inadequate Ventilation (S4) ..				
Ineffective drainage of floors (S6) ..			1	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S7)				
(a) insufficient .. ..				
(b) unsuitable or defective .. ..			2	1
(c) not separate for sexes .. ..			1	1
(d) inadequately indicated .. ..			10	9
(e) artificial lighting not provided ..			4	3

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES

The Survey of retail food shops which was carried out during the latter half of 1950 and completed in 1951 has resulted in a considerable number of improvements being made during the year under review.

Thirty-eight defects were brought forward from 1950 ; inspections carried out during 1951 revealed a further 63 defects, making a total of 101 defects, of which 21 are outstanding and will be carried forward to 1952 records. The majority of the outstanding defects are of minor character, but they do include one major improvement scheme for which estimates are being obtained.

In three shops, walls have been repaired (glazed tiles being used in one case) and the shops decorated throughout, in addition to the provision of a constant supply of hot water. The demolition

of a portion of the buildings at the rear of a Fried Fish and Chip shop has allowed the provision of a new Preparation Room complete, and improvements to the shop.

Two new fried fish and chip shops have been opened during the year. One is situated in shop premises owned by the Council on a new Housing Estate, whilst in the case of the other shop existing premises were renovated to provide shop and preparation room in compliance with the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and Byelaws.

In addition to the regular visits of inspection made to premises registered under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, similar attention was paid to the various cafes and canteens in the district. They were generally found to be satisfactory and in compliance with Section 13 of the above Act, any contraventions being dealt with as set out elsewhere in the report.

Premises now registered under the Act for the manufacture, preparation or the sale of preserved foods, etc., are as follows :—

Fried Fish and Chip Shops . . . .	30
Preparation of Cooked Meats, etc. . . .	31
Sale and/or manufacture of Ice Cream . . . .	61

Six of the fried fish and chip shops and seven of the ice cream premises have not been selling the commodity concerned during the year.

ICE CREAM

During the year 10 new registrations were made under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, for the storage and sale of Ice Cream, thus bringing the total of such registered premises in the district to 61. However, seven of these had ceased selling the commodity and four of the seven were manufacturers. There was, therefore, a further reduction in the number of vendors manufacturing their own Ice Cream, the number now being 6, which represents 10% of the total number of registrations in the district, but by no means does it represent 10% of the Ice Cream sold. The bulk of the supplies is "imported" from large factories and it is pleasing to note that, compared with last year, an even higher percentage is wrapped and it is to be hoped that before very long all Ice Cream will be so treated.

Of the samples which were sent to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination all came within the requirements of the first two grades and were therefore considered satisfactory.



## UNFIT FOOD

The articles of food which were inspected and found to be unfit for human consumption at the various food shops, etc., are given in the following table. The food was destroyed except when it was at all possible to salvage it.

No.	Description	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
703	Tins of Meat, Milk, Fish, Fruit, Vegetables, etc. (Blown, holed, etc.) .. .. .	6	2	22
50	Tinned cooked hams .. .. .	6	—	2
33	Jams and Fruit Pulp .. .. .		1	12
	Luncheon Meat, etc. .. .. .		1	8
	Bacon and Ham .. .. .			16
24	Sausages .. .. .			19
24	Rabbits (Australian) .. .. .		2	16
4	Fowl (Irish) .. .. .			13
34	Concentrated Extracts .. .. .			9
3	Mixed Pickles .. .. .			24
24	Cereals, cake mixtures, etc. .. .. .			16
20	Tinned Puddings .. .. .			14
	Cake .. .. .			3
	Pea Nut Butter .. .. .			12
	Salted Peanuts .. .. .		1	—
	Chocolate .. .. .		1	4
X	Flour .. .. .	5	—	6
	Items marked X salvaged.	20	3	0

Mr. J. S. Preston, Chief Inspector, Weights and Measures Dept., Warwickshire County Council, has sent a report on his activities in our area during 1951. I commend this following report to your notice.

## FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

SAMPLES OBTAINED WITHIN THE AREA OF THE ATHERSTONE  
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

1951

I have the honour to report that during the year ended the 31st December, 1951, the undermentioned samples were obtained within the area of the Atherstone Rural District Council, and were submitted for analysis by the County Analyst, under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938 :—

			<i>No. of samples</i>	<i>No. unsatisfactory</i>
Bicarbonate of soda	..		1	
Cake flour .. ..	..		1	
Cheese spread .. ..	..		1	
Desiccated coconut	..		1	
Edible cake decorations	..		1	
French coffee .. ..	..		1	
Gelatine .. .. .	..		2	
Gin .. .. .	..		1	
Ginger wine .. ..	..		1	
Glace cherries .. ..	..		1	
Ground coffee .. ..	..		1	
Honey .. .. .	..		2	
Ice Cream .. .. .	..		5	
Iced lollie .. .. .	..		1	
Icing .. .. .	..		1	
Jam .. .. .	..		4	
Jelly crystals .. ..	..		1	
Malt vinegar .. ..	..		1	
Milk .. .. .	..		74	2
Milk whipping compound			1	
Mincemeat .. ..	..		1	
Mint in vinegar .. ..	..		1	
Pepper flavoured compound			2	
Pickles .. .. .	..		1	
Powdered glucose .. ..	..		1	
Prepared mustard .. ..	..		1	
Rhubarb pudding .. ..	..		1	
Saccharin tablets .. ..	..		1	
Salad cream .. ..	..		1	
Sausage meat (beef) .. ..	..		2	
Sausages (beef) .. ..	..		5	1
Sausages (pork) .. ..	..		2	
Sherbert .. .. .	..		2	
Shortbread mixture .. ..	..		1	
Soft drinks .. ..	..		3	
Soup .. .. .	..		2	
Tapioca dessert .. ..	..		1	
Tincture of iodine .. ..	..		1	1
Tomatoes (tinned) .. ..	..		1	
Tomato ketchup .. ..	..		2	
Tomato sauce .. ..	..		1	
Whisky .. .. .	..		1	
White pepper .. ..	..		1	
Yoghourt .. .. .	..		1	1
Totals .. .. .	..		138	5



No legal proceedings were taken with regard to the five unsatisfactory samples, but in each case investigations were made and where necessary the vendors concerned were cautioned. Two milk samples were slightly deficient in fat only, and in each case the discrepancy appeared to be due to the milk not having been sufficiently mixed, whilst it had been served prior to the samples being obtained. The beef sausages were deficient of the required minimum meat content by the comparatively small amount of 4<sup>0</sup>/<sub>10</sub>.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES

All houses where infectious diseases were notified were disinfected, and the bedding, clothing, etc., passed through the steam disinfecter where necessary.

The homes of infectious tuberculosis persons are similarly treated when a patient dies or is removed to sanatorium or changes address.

Free supply of disinfectant for prophylactic measures in houses where infectious disease exists is carried on from six premises in various parts of the district.

## OFFENSIVE TRADES

There are two premises in the district where the business of rag and bone dealing is carried on.

## CANAL BOATS

Occasional visits are paid to the docks and wharves.

## SMOKE ABATEMENT

Further investigations are carried out whenever casual observations on factory chimneys within the area indicate any contravention of the Byelaws made under the Public Health Act, 1936, relating to the emission of Black Smoke.

During the year 15 timed observations, each of a half-hour duration, were made on 5 different factory chimneys and of these only 4 indicated the emission of Black Smoke in excess of the permitted aggregate of two minutes per half-hour allowed by the Byelaws. A subsequent visit to the factory concerned to bring the contravention to the notice of the occupier and the stoker generally results in an early improvement, further timed observations being made to check on this.

The main cause of the excessive emission of black smoke in the case of factory No. 3 was found to be a change of stokers. A definite improvement was seen when the new stoker became more experienced in firing his boilers.

The results of the 15 timed observations are given in the table below.

	Observation Number	Date of Observation	Minutes of		
			Black	Moderate	None or Slight
Factory No. 1	1/51	9/1/51	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{4}$
	5/51	14/2/51	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	24
	14/51	27/6/51	—	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
Factory No. 2	2/51	9/1/51	—	—	30
Factory No. 3	3/51	9/1/51	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	17 $\frac{3}{4}$
	6/51	14/2/51	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	19
	10/51	13/3/51	—	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
	13/51	6/4/51	3	7	20
	15/51	20/12/51	2	4	24
Factory No. 2	4/51	14/2/51	1	2	27
	7/51	13/3/51	$\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{3}{4}$
	8/51	13/3/51	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	24 $\frac{3}{4}$
	12/51	21/3/51	$\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	26
Factory No. 5	9/51	13/3/51	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{3}{4}$
	11/51	21/3/51	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	25 $\frac{1}{4}$

## RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

There is one full-time Rodent Operative employed and the Ministry of Food methods are carried out by him.

During the year 123 premises were treated by the Rodent Operative, apart from those he followed up which were done by occupiers who would not avail themselves of the service.

Of premises owned by the Council, 18 treatments were given at Sewage Works ; 10 at tips and 12 at other Council properties. 16 business premises and 73 private dwellings were dealt with. From these premises the Rodent Operative collected 693 bodies of rats and 261 bodies of mice. Poisoned and gassed rats often die in inaccessible places and an estimate of total kill runs between 2,400 and 2,700.

In November, 1948 the Council decided to offer free treatment for rat infested domestic premises, whilst shops and business premises should continue to pay the cost of rat destruction in

accordance with Acts and Orders. The free treatment of dwellings leads to easier acceptance of the service by occupiers and consequently better results.

The Sewers throughout the district were given two treatments. The first was completed in January 1951, when 510 manholes were found in the foul systems, 316 of which were baited on consecutive days. 115 manholes showed pre-bait takes, in 15 cases there were complete takes on one or both days. 255 manholes were not suitable for baiting owing to flooding or lack of benching. Poison takes were not noted.

On the second treatment carried out in July, 303 manholes were baited of which 123 showed pre-bait takes and 10 showed complete takes.

On both occasions sausage rusk was used as the bait base and 5% zinc phosphide was the poison. Poison takes not being noted, no estimate of rats killed can be arrived at. Sewer treatments always result in a period of fewer notifications of surface infestations being received.

## WORKS DONE AND NUISANCES ABATED AT PREMISES DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1951.

HOUSING	EXTERNAL				
Walls—					
Taken down and re-built	..	..	..	..	5
Raked and re-pointed or rendered	..	..	..	..	45
Door sills repaired or new fixed	..	..	..	..	4
Horizontal damp-proof courses inserted			..	..	5
Vertical damp proofing of walls	..	..	..	..	4
Open areas constructed	..	..	..	..	2
Sub-floor ventilation provided or increased			..	..	6
Roofs—					
Stripped and re-slatted or re-tiled	..	..	..	..	2
Repaired and made weather-proof	..	..	..	..	66
Skylights repaired	..	..	..	..	7
Gutterings—					
Repaired and/or new provided and fixed			..	..	47
Downspouts—					
Repaired and/or new provided and fixed			..	..	44

Chimney Stacks—					
Wholly or in part taken down and re-built	..	..	..	..	35
Raked and re-pointed	..	..	..	..	18
Pots provided and fixed	..	..	..	..	7
Yards, Courts and Passages—					
Taken up and re-laid or concreted	..	..	..	..	29
Water Supply—					
Laid on into houses	..	..	..	..	62
Standpipes dis-used	..	..	..	..	7
Wells dis-used	..	..	..	..	9
New pumps provided to wells or repaired	..	..	..	..	—
Wells cleansed	..	..	..	..	—
Wells repaired	..	..	..	..	1
Hot systems provided and fixed, or existing repaired	..	..	..	..	1
Bursts repaired	..	..	..	..	5
Drainage—					
New lengths drain and/or drainage systems provided	..	..	..	..	48
Defective drains re-laid	..	..	..	..	10
New inspection chambers constructed	..	..	..	..	14
Septic tanks repaired	..	..	..	..	—
Defective inspection chamber covers replaced	..	..	..	..	6
New cesspools constructed	..	..	..	..	1
Ventilation shafts repaired	..	..	..	..	6
Cesspools cleansed	..	..	..	..	5
New gullies provided	..	..	..	..	45
Obstructed drains released	..	..	..	..	19
Septic tanks and percolating beds built or improved..	..	..	..	..	—
Closet Accommodation—					
Conversions to W.Cs.	..	..	..	..	2
New W.C. compartments built	..	..	..	..	28
New W.C. pedestals fixed	..	..	..	..	14
W.C. cisterns repaired and/or new provided	..	..	..	..	21
Miscellaneous repairs to closet compartments	..	..	..	..	16
New pail closets built and conversions to pails	..	..	..	..	6
Privy Middens disused	..	..	..	..	6
Washing Accommodation—					
New wash-houses built	..	..	..	..	1
Dilapidated coppers repaired	..	..	..	..	16
New furnace pans fixed	..	..	..	..	9
Ashes Accommodation—					
New ash bins provided	..	..	..	..	289

## INTERNAL

Walls—									
Totally or in part re-plastered	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56
Ceilings—									
Totally or in part re-plastered	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45
Windows—									
Defective frames repaired or replaced					..	..	..	..	77
Windows re-corded	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
Doors—									
Repaired, replaced and/or weather boards fixed					..	..	..	..	34
Floors—									
Boarded floors replaced and/or repaired					..	..	..	..	12
Defective skirtings replaced	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Solid floors re-laid	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Staircases—									
Woodwork repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Handrails provided and fixed or repaired					..	..	..	..	—
Fire Ranges and Grates—									
Repaired and/or new fixed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38
Sinks—									
New sinks provided and fixed					..	..	..	..	36
New wastes fitted or existing repaired					..	..	..	..	7
Pantries—									
Improved	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
New provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Smoke Abatement—									
Smoke nuisances remedied	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

## FOOD PREPARING PREMISES AND SHOPS

Walls, ceilings, floors, windows and doors, utensils, fittings, etc., cleansed, repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44
New making-up rooms provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Washing basins, soap, towels, hot and cold water, provided or arrangements improved	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
New sanitary accommodation provided or existing improved	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—

## LICENSED PREMISES

Bar sink/s and hot water provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
Improved sanitary accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
New sanitary accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10

## MISCELLANEOUS

Premises rat-proofed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Rat infested premises cleared by Rodent Operative	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	123
Offensive accumulations removed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Keeping of animals nuisances abated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
River pollution prevented	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Other nuisances abated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13





